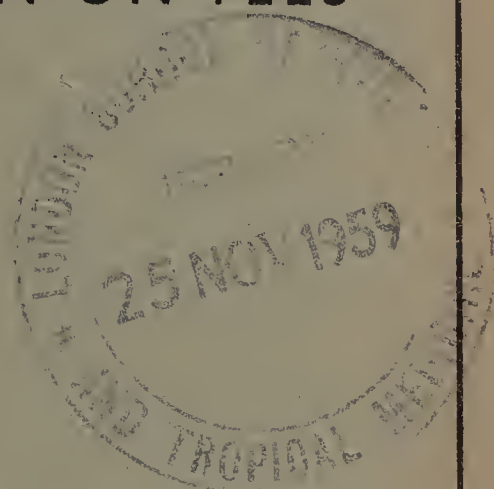


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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND REPORT ON THE
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
1958

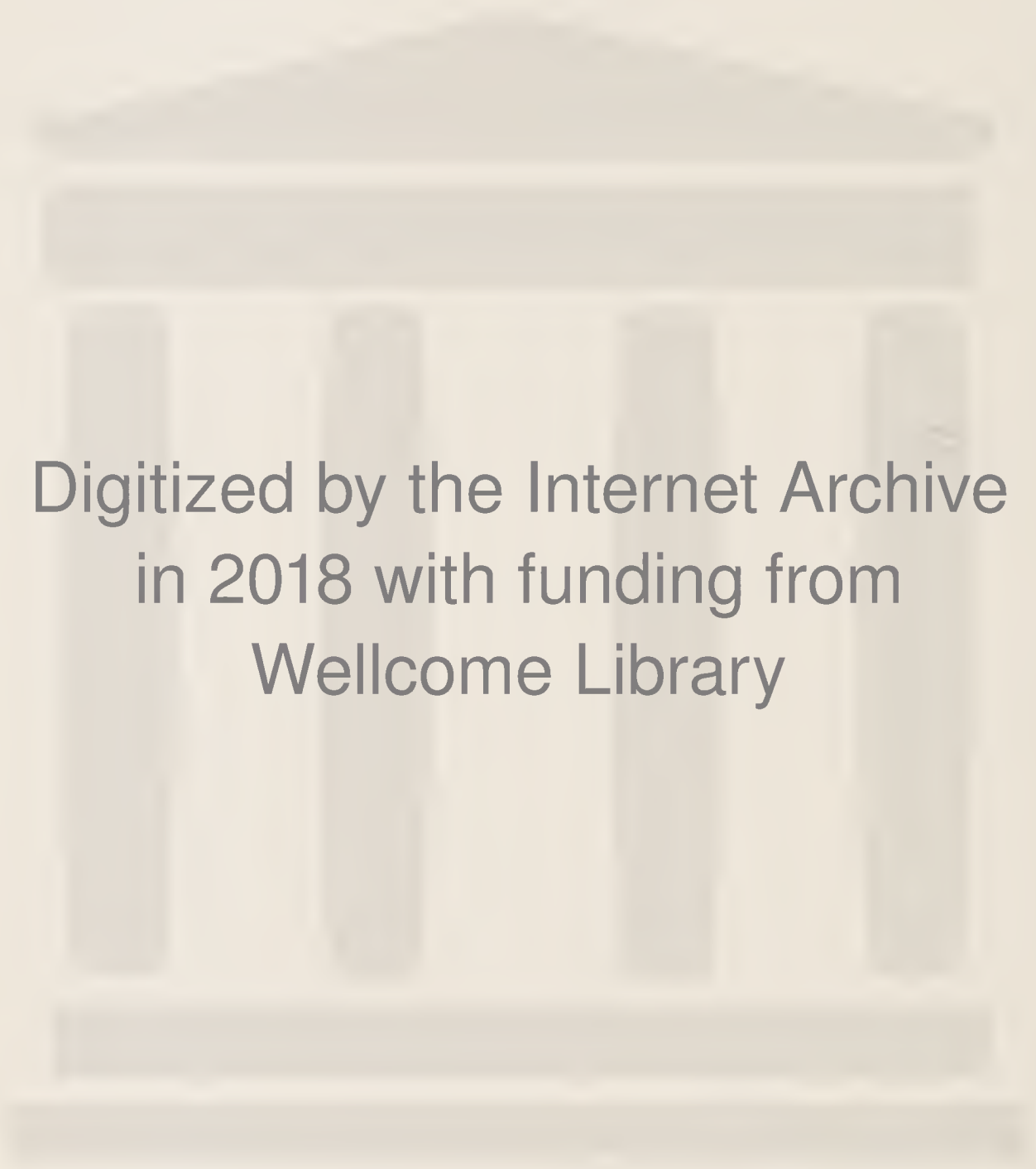
HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1958

Area (Land and Inland Water)	6,084 acres.	
Population (Registrar General's estimate at 30.6.58 77,210		
Increase on 1957	800	
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths	748	
		1957
Live births	1,609	1,544
Birth-rate	20.83	20.21
Still births	34	35
Still birth-rate (per 1,000 total births)	20.69	22.16
Deaths (all ages)	853	826
Death-rate	11.05	10.81
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year)	35	46
Infantile death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.75	29.79
Neo-natal deaths (under 1 month)	24	25
Neo-natal death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.91	16.19
Maternal deaths	1	nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	nil.	1
Death-rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (per 1,000 live births)	nil.	0.65
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Resp. 11 ; Other 4)...	15	11
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.19	0.14
Tuberculosis notification-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.59	0.64
Cancer death-rate	2.17	1.91
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	290	261
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	99	87
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	103	126
Deaths from Violence	44	47

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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES
MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1959.

*† His Worship The Mayor Alderman A. Smith.

*Alderman	C. W. Allison,		Councillor	D. Evans
	C.B.E., J.P.	*†	„	H. Hicks
	„ C. R. Booth	†	„	G. E. Inman
†	„ N. E. Brown, M.M.	*†	„	Mrs. M. E. Jackson
*	„ J. S. Darby		„	S. Johnson
†	„ F. Glass, J.P.	*†	„	Mrs. M. Laverick
	(Chairman,	†	„	N. Laverick
	Building and	*	„	L. R. Lewis
	Medical Service	*†	„	A. J. McIntosh
	Sub-Committee)			
	„ W. Lillystone		„	F. G. Morris
*	„ P. J. Milne	*	„	J. H. Mortimer
†	„ A. Ross, J.P.			(Chairman, Health
*	„ E. Wiseman			Committee)
*	„ F. E. Wiseman	*†	„	Mrs. K. D. Newell
*Councillor	C. V. Armitage, J.P.	*†	„	Mrs. M. Scott
	„ D. J. Borgars		„	T. Scott
*	„ E. Brown		„	G. T. Smith
	„ J. P. Burke		„	R. T. Stainsby
	„ R. W. Clough		„	M. Sutherland
	„ V. Clough		„	E. W. Temple
†	„ J. H. Cooke	†	„	F. T. Webster, M.B.E.
	„ J. N. Cooke	†	„	J. Whitfield
	„ D. Davison		„	L. Wild
	„ F. Dobson		„	Miss M. Wiseman
*†	Mrs. M. Dunstone			

Co-opted Members :—

†Rev. Father C. O'Callaghan	†Mr. R. Stewart
†Mr. L. Brown	†County Councillor Mrs. Bennison
†Mr. H. Richardson	†County Councillor Curran

* Member of Health Committee.

† Member of Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee deals with all general public health matters including slum clearance and work under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and the Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee deals with all matters affecting the School Health Service.

MEMBERS OF THE AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

(Formed by the Durham County Council as a Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee to assist in the administration of the Part III Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946).

Members appointed by the Durham County Council—

County Councillor Mrs. E. Bennison
County Councillor F. H. Curran
County Councillor Mrs. K. D. Newell

Members appointed by the Town Council—

Councillor Mrs. M. Scott,	Councillor Mrs. M. E. Jackson
(Chairman)	Councillor Mrs. M. Laverick
Alderman F. E. Wiseman	Councillor A. J. McIntosh
Councillor C. V. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor J. H. Mortimer
Councillor Mrs. M. Dunstone	

Co-opted Members:—

Mr. J. Mallaby, J.P.	Mrs. C. Longstaff
----------------------	-------------------

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer, Area Medical Officer (No. 12 Area, D.C.C.'s Scheme of Divisional Administration)—

Henry J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

Mary F. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

*Ernest Varley

District Public Health Inspectors—

*C. B. Martin

*N. Robinson

*J. Hill

*L. McCowey

*F. R. Allan

*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board. Meat and Food Cert. R.S.H.

Chief Clerk—

H. Kipling, San. Ins. Cert. R.S.H.

Clerks—

Miss F. M. Bertram

Miss S. E. Lewis

N. W. Pinkham

Mrs. A. Wood (D.C.C.)

Miss P. Dinsdale

Miss P. Larmouth

Rodent Operative—

W. C. Carruthers

(School Health Service)

School Medical Officer—

Maureen O'Gorman, L.R.C.P. and S.I.

School Dental Officer—

Frank R. Cadigan, L.D.S.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—

A. E. P. Parker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—

J. H. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Speech Therapist—

Miss Muriel Knight

Orthoptist—

Vacant

Psychiatrist—

J. R. Hawkins, M.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist—

Miss M. F. Wylie, M.A., Ed.B.

School Nurses—

Mrs. K. Cahill, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. B. Morris, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. Whithead, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Minto, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. Wain, S.R.N.

Mrs. L. M. Stawski, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Dental Attendants—

Miss D. Whinfield

Clerks—

Miss J. Hall

Miss B. Stanley

Mrs. J. Bulmer

Mrs. I. Stewart

(Staff employed by the County Council for work in the No. 12 Area—
Stockton Borough)

Health Visitors—

Miss M. Shaw

Miss F. M. Kirby

Miss A. M. Shaw

Mrs. N. Clarkson

Domiciliary Midwives—

Miss C. E. Blackburn

Miss Adams

Miss M. Hodgson

Miss D. Lloyd

Miss M. Bower

Miss L. S. Rayner

Mrs. E. Peart

Miss S. D. Rickerby

Mrs. F. Southall

Clerks—

Mrs. M. Munro

Miss V. A. O'Brien

Day Nurseries—

Norton Road—Mrs. M. Tamme, Matron

Durham Road—Miss O. Swift, Matron

Home Nurses—

Mrs. D. Culling

Mrs. P. P. Holms

Mrs. M. Harrison

Mrs. E. M. Stephens

Mrs. M. W. Hartwell

Miss E. Whittaker

Mrs. A. Greathead

Mrs. F. Palmer

Miss D. Walker

Mrs. H. Bangs

Ambulance Service—

30 Driver Attendants are employed.

Domestic Help Service—

Mrs. R. Swinbank, Assistant County Organiser.

Health Department,
106 Yarm Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees,

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1958, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough, indicates health trends during the year and records very satisfactory reductions in the infant mortality rate, the neo-natal mortality rate and the still-birth rate.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough for 1958 is 77,210, an increase of 800 on the estimated population for 1957. The natural increase in the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 748, an increase of 30 on the figure of 718 for 1957. There were 1,609 births in 1958, an increase of 65 on the number for the previous year, and the birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 20·83 which is the highest rate recorded in the Borough since 1948.

The birth-rate of 20·83 is the crude rate for the Borough and does not take into account the way in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from the population of the country as a whole. When the appropriate allowance is made for this difference the adjusted birth-rate of the Borough for 1958 is 19·78 which is comparable with the birth-rate for England and Wales of 16·4 in 1958.

The still-birth rate per 1,000 total births for 1958 is 20·69 which is a decrease on the rate of 22·16 in 1957 and lower than the national rate of 21·6 in 1958.

The total number of deaths in 1958 was 853, an increase of 27 on the number which occurred during the previous year. Five hundred and one of the 853 deaths were among those aged 65 years or over and more than one-third of the total number of deaths occurred in persons aged 75 or more years. The crude death rate for the Borough showed an increase from 10·81 in 1957 to 11·05 in 1958. The adjusted death rate of the Borough for 1958 is 13·47 per 1,000 of the population which is comparable with the death rate of 11·7 for England

and Wales in 1958. The national rate rose from 11·5 in 1957 to 11·7 in 1958. A table classifying all deaths according to age, sex and cause is included in this report.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung again increased, rising from 34 in 1957 to 46 in 1958. Nine of the 46 deaths from lung cancer occurred in women and 19 of the 37 men who died from this disease were under 65 years of age.

Apart from a particular type of lung cancer which affects men and women to an equal extent and which accounts for only a small proportion of the total number of cases, it would appear that the incidence of lung cancer is directly proportional to the amount of the common carcinogen, 3:4 benzpyrene, in the air inhaled, including the air inhaled whilst smoking. In non-smokers the incidence of lung cancer among those living in an urban environment is many times greater than among non-smokers living in the country. This difference diminishes as smoking increases until among heavy cigarette smokers the same high incidence is found in rural as in urban areas. So far as the prevention of lung cancer is concerned, smoke, whether it be from a factory chimney or a cigarette is undesirable and potentially dangerous.

Statistical evidence from all over the world indicated that as the number of cigarettes smoked increased so did the incidence of cancer of the lung. In spite of Disraeli's, "Lies, damned lies and statistics," it is worth bearing in mind that statistical evidence, provided it is good statistical evidence, is as good as any other evidence.

The deaths from coronary thrombosis numbered 129 in 1958, an increase of 8 on the previous year's figure. Forty-nine of the 85 deaths among males from this disease affected the age group 45—64 years. This condition which often strikes down with dramatic suddenness those in apparently normal health has been the subject of considerable research. Excessive mental strain, lack of sufficient exercise and dietary fat have all been considered as possible causative factors. Despite all the work which has been done on the subject, the precise cause of the condition still eludes us.

The number of infant deaths fell from 46 in 1957 to 35 in 1958, giving an infant mortality rate of 21·75 per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough and which compares very favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 22·5 in 1958. The fall in the Borough's infant mortality rate from 29·79 in 1957 to 21·75 in 1958 is due to the

maintained reduction in the number of deaths from prematurity together with a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from congenital defects. In 1956 prematurity caused 25 deaths as compared with 13 in 1957 and 14 in 1958. Congenital defects caused only two deaths in 1958 as compared with ten in the previous year.

The neo-natal mortality rate, that is, the number of deaths of infants aged under one month per 1,000 live births, also showed a decrease, falling from 16·19 in 1957 to 14·91 in 1958. In 1956 the neo-natal mortality rate for the Borough was 25·95.

It is pleasing to be able to record a fall in the number of deaths due to accidents in the home. These numbered 17 in 1958 as compared with 25 in the previous year. Fourteen of the 17 deaths were caused by falls and 10 of the deaths due to falls were among persons aged 75 years or more. Burns and scalds which were responsible for 5 deaths in 1957 caused no deaths in 1958.

The Home Safety Advisory Committee continued its work during the year. Its main function is to increase public awareness of the need to prevent home accidents and to disseminate knowledge as widely as possible concerning their causes and the means whereby they can be prevented. In this connection those members of the public health department whose duties take them into the homes of the people perform a valuable service by giving advice on prevention as the opportunity arises. A cause of mortality responsible for more than six thousand deaths a year in England and Wales is most certainly worthy of all the prophylactic attention it can be given.

The total number of notifications received during 1958 in respect of the acute infectious diseases was 663, almost exactly the same as the number received in 1957, which was 662, and less than half the total of 1,431 for 1956. An increase in the incidence of measles was balanced by decreases in the incidence of whooping cough and scarlet fever. There was a notable decrease in the incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis. Only two cases occurred in 1958 whereas in 1957 there were 14 cases.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, begun in 1956, continued throughout the year as supplies of vaccine became

available. More than 8,500 injections of the vaccine were given to children and other eligible groups in 1958.

For the sixth year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough. In order to maintain this happy position it is essential that parents should take full advantage of the facilities available for immunisation against this potentially dangerous disease. By doing so they not only protect their own children but also prevent the spread of the disease to other families in the community.

The incidence of tuberculosis again fell during the year, the incidence rate per 1,000 of the population being 0.64 in 1957 and 0.59 in 1958. Though its incidence fell there was some increase in its mortality. There were 11 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1958 (the same number as in 1956) as compared with 9 in 1957 and 4 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 2 in the previous year. No deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in persons below the age of 25 years.

Because of the increased expectation of life at birth and the fall in the birth-rate which started in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the proportion of the total population in England and Wales aged 65 years or more has increased. Between 1851 and 1901 the percentage of the total population over 65 years of age was approximately 4.7 and remained fairly constantly at this figure. Between 1901 and 1951 this percentage rose from 4.7 to 10.9 and is still increasing. In 1906 a newly born infant had a life expectancy of 50 years in the case of males and 53 years in the case of females. By 1957 these life expectancies had increased to 68 years in the case of males and 74 years in the case of females.

The care and well-being of elderly persons is one of the most important social questions facing us at the present time. It is a problem now confronting all nations where civilisation is well advanced. In Stockton-on-Tees as elsewhere increasing attention has been given in recent years to meeting the various needs of the older people in the community and in 1959 a scheme was instituted to provide part-time employment.

As a result of the initiative taken by the Borough Council a voluntary committee was formed towards the end of the year for the purpose of establishing workrooms for elderly

persons on the pattern of those already in existence at Finsbury, Stepney and other places in or near the London area. The workrooms started functioning in January, 1959, and provide part-time employment for men and women of pensionable ages. Outwork is undertaken on behalf of several commercial firms which, if it was not undertaken in the workrooms, would have to be done elsewhere. Thus the work done in the workrooms is essential work and makes its contribution to the economic welfare of the community. In addition articles for sale are made from materials supplied free of charge by certain firms in the Borough.

The benefit derived from work is not confined to its economic function. Apart from being the means by which material needs may be met it satisfies the emotional and social needs of the individual and is therefore an important factor in the maintenance of health and in the prevention of premature physical and mental deterioration. At all ages and particularly in the elderly the mental outlook of an individual is of importance in relation to the maintenance of good health. Retired persons may easily be overcome by a feeling of being unwanted and useless members of the community. This can exert a most deleterious effect on health especially in the case of those who live alone.

The workrooms provide satisfying occupations in a pleasant environment, happy companionship and the opportunity of making a useful contribution to the economic welfare of the community. The workers fully realise they are doing useful and essential work and this is of considerable psychological benefit and gives them a renewed purpose in life. The workrooms give the means of prolonging to some extent the disciplined way of life associated with the demands of regular employment and from the medical point of view this is beneficial. The purposeful use of time and the consequent relief from sheer boredom, the opportunity for social contacts with the other workers and the self-esteem engendered by the ability to earn cannot fail to promote mental and physical well-being.

The Borough is an excepted district under the Education Act, of 1944, and this report includes information on the work of the School Health Service during 1958. It also includes information on the services which were transferred to the County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946.

In concluding I sincerely thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement, and the Chief Officials of the Corporation for their valuable co-operation. My grateful thanks are also due to those who have assisted in the preparation of this report and to all the members of the staff of the Health Department for the useful work they have carried out during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY. J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at 30th June, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,210
Increase on last year's estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Natural increase during 1958 (excess of births over deaths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756

The population of the Borough enumerated at the Census in April, 1951, was 74,155. The 1958 estimate is an increase of 3,055 persons, an average increase of 436 per year.

Live Births :—									1958	1957
Males	...	...	...	839	Birth-rate per 1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	770	of population	...	...	...	20·83	20·21
Total										
1,609										

Still Births :—										
Males and Females ..	34	Rate per 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·69	22·16
total births										

Total Births :—			
Live and Still ...	...	1,643	

Deaths :—										
Males	...	...	...	467	Death-rate per 1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	386	of population	...	...	...	11·05	10·81
Total										
853										

Infantile Mortality :—										
Number of deaths at ages under 1 year	35	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·75	29·79
Number of deaths of Legitimate Infants	32	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·86	
Number of deaths of Illegitimate Infants	3	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	

Neo-Natal Mortality :—										
Number of deaths at ages under 4 weeks	24	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·91	16·19
Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·66	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—										
Number of deaths (excluding abortion)	1	Rate (including abortion) per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	nil.

CAUSE OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES

Causes of Death	Males									Females									Total									Total
	Age Periods									Age Periods									Age Periods									
	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	Total Males	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	Total Females	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	All Ages	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory					1	5	3		9						1	1		2					1	6	4		11	
2. Tuberculosis, other				1		1			2	1							1	2	1		1			1	1		4	
3. Syphilitic disease						1		1	2							1	1	2						1	1	2	4	
4. Diphtheria																												
5. Whooping Cough																												
6. Meningococcal infections																												
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																												
8. Measles																												
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases						1			1		1	1			2			4		1	1			3			5	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...					1	10	5	7	23						5	1	3	9					1	15	6	10	32	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					4	15	14	4	37						6	3		9					4	21	17	4	46	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast														1	8	6	1	16					1	8	6	1	16	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...														2	2	1	1	6					2	2	1	1	6	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				1	2	13	14	7	37					3	14	7	2	26				1	5	27	21	9	63	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia						1			1	1						2	1	4	1					1	2	1	5	
16. Diabetes							1		1						1	1	1	3						1	2	1	4	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...						8	10	24	42						11	21	29	61						19	31	53	103	
18. Coronary disease, angina					2	49	18	16	85					1	7	16	20	44					3	56	34	36	129	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...							4		4						2	2	3	7						6	2	3	11	
20. Other heart disease						8	12	27	47					3	1	12	62	78					3	9	24	89	125	
21. Other circulatory disease						4	5	6	15						1	3	6	10						5	8	12	25	
22. Influenza						2			2						1			1						3			3	
23. Pneumonia	4	1		1	2	9	6	10	33	2					2	1	15	20	6	1		1	2	11	7	25	53	
24. Bronchitis						8	11	11	30						1	2	5	8						9	13	16	38	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...						3	2	2	7								1	1						3	2	3	8	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...						1			1					1	1			2					1	2			3	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...						1			1								3	3						1	2	1	4	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis					1	2			3						2	1	1	4					1	4	2		7	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate							1	3	4																1	3	4	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...														1				1					1				1	
31. Congenital malformations	3								3					1				1	3				1				4	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	1		2	4	3	6	15	49	4				2	5	11	24	46	22	1		2	6	8	17	39	95	
33. Motor vehicle accidents		2	1		1	4	1		9			1	1				1	3		2	2	1	1	4	1	1	12	
34. All other accidents	1		1	1	2	1		5	11	1						3	6	10	2		1	1	2	1	3	11	21	
35. Suicide					4	3	1		8					1	1		1	3					5	4	1	1	11	
Totals	26	4	2	6	24	153	114	138	467	9	1	2	1	16	74	95	188	386	35	5	5	6	40	231	209	292	853	

BIRTHS

There were 65 more births registered in 1958 than in the previous year, the birth rate at 20·83 being the highest rate recorded in the Borough since 1948. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 19·78 compared with 16·4 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 75 Illegitimate births registered during the year, nineteen more than last year, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 46·61 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 36 for 1957.

STILL BIRTHS

There were 34 still births registered during 1958, one less than last year. The still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) is 20·69, compared with 21·6 the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

There were 853 deaths of Stockton residents registered during 1958—467 males and 386 females. Of these deaths 228 occurred outside the Borough, mainly in hospitals in Middlesbrough and Sedgefield. In addition the deaths of 182 persons who died in Stockton, again mainly in hospitals were transferred out to other areas.

There was a slight increase in the death rate, from 10·81 in 1957 to 11·05 in 1958. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the local rate is 13·47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11·7, the rate for England and Wales. The percentage of male deaths occurring in the 45-64 age group increased by 3% to 32%.

The deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age in the table opposite.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate of 21·75 per 1,000 live births is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. It is lower than the rate for England and Wales which is 22·5. This rate is also a record new rate for the country.

Although the number of deaths from prematurity in 1958 exceeded the 1957 figure by one, the deaths from congenital malformations fell from 10 to 2 and those from pneumonia from 9 to 7. Unfortunately there were three deaths from asphyxia. In one case the death of a 6 weeks old infant resulted from the inhalation of vomit. In each of the other cases the infants aged 6 weeks and 4 weeks were in bed with their mothers. One of these children was found to be suffering from broncho-pneumonia.

Twenty-nine of these infants died in hospital.

In the following table the deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age:—

Cause of Death	Age at Death										Total under 12 mths
	M.	Sex F.	Under 1 day	1/7 days	1/4 wks	4 wks to 3 mths	3/6 mths	6/9 mths	9/12 mths		
Prematurity	12	2	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	14	
Broncho-pneumonia	5	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	6	
Lobar ,, ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Atelectasis 	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Congenital											
Malformations	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Asphyxia 	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	
Tuberculous											
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Otitis Media	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Acute Osteomyelitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Malignant											
Reticulosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	26	9	9	10	5	7	3	1	—	35	

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 24 deaths of infants at ages under a month, one less than last year. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, was 14·91, compared with 16·19 and 25·95, the rates for the two previous years and with 16·2 the rate for England and Wales.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One death was certified during 1958 as being due to causes associated with childbirth. The maternal mortality rate was 0·61 per 1,000 total births (live and still) compared with 0·43 the rate for England and Wales.

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIODS FROM 1901-1955 AND FOR THE INDIVIDUAL YEARS 1951-1958 FOR STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES				ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1901-05	31.64	17.62	153	...	28.16	16.0	137.8
1906-10	29.50	15.98	128	...	26.2	14.6	117.0
1911-15	30.02	17.18	122	...	23.6	14.3	109.6
1916-20	25.04	17.80	111	...	20.0	14.5	90.6
1921-25	25.50	13.80	94	...	19.9	12.1	75.8
1926-30	21.64	13.49	85	...	16.7	12.1	67
1931-35	19.21	12.47	74	...	15.0	12.0	62
1936-40	18.89	12.50	63	...	14.9	12.5	55
1941-45	20.23	13.08	65	...	16.0	11.9	50
1946-50	21.70	11.00	51	...	18.0	11.5	36
1951-55	19.39	11.46	34.52	...	15.3	11.6	26.88
1951	19.03	13.06	55	...	15.5	12.5	29.6
1952	19.26	10.71	25.31	...	15.3	11.3	27.6
1953	19.28	10.84	30.74	...	15.5	11.4	26.8
1954	19.73	10.99	29.19	...	15.2	11.3	25.5
1955	19.65	11.70	32.47	...	15.0	11.7	24.9
1956	20.36	11.75	37.63	...	15.7	11.7	23.8
1957	20.21	10.81	29.79	...	16.1	11.5	23.0
1958	20.83	11.05	21.75	...	16.4	11.7	22.5

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years, were as follows:—

Disease		Number of Deaths					
		1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
1.	Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	290	261	314	302	292	292
2.	Cancer	168	146	155	151	144	132
3.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	99	87	90	61	72	87
4.	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	103	126	106	135	95	90
5.	Violence	44	47	45	38	44	31
6.	Tuberculosis	15	11	12	14	13	27
Totals		719	678	722	701	660	659
Percentage of total deaths		84	82	80	80	80	82

Male deaths from coronary thrombosis during 1958 increased by eight to 85 over the figure for 1957. The deaths of females from this cause remained the same as for 1957, namely 44. Sixty per cent. of the male deaths from this cause occurred at ages below 65.

Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus increased by twelve, males and females both showing an increase of six over the 1957 figure. Here again over 50% of the male deaths occurred at ages below 65.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of the deaths from violence during 1958.

Cause of Death	Under 5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 and over		Total		Gross
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Motor Vehicle accidents	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	12
Accidents in home—																	
Falls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	6	8	14
Burns and Scalds ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other home accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Accident at work ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other accidents	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	2	—	—	1	8	3	11
	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	9	1	2	3	6	7	29	15	44

Of the deaths from motor vehicle accidents, seven were pedestrians, three were motorists and two were motor cyclists.

Of the fourteen deaths resulting from falls, nine were over 80 years of age.

The two deaths under 5 years of age shown as “ other home accidents ” were babies who died from asphyxia while in bed with their mothers.

Six of the eleven deaths from suicide were from coal gas poisoning, two from drowning, two from barbiturate poisoning and one from injuries received when he was knocked down by a train.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

I am indebted to the Engineer—Supply, Distribution etc., of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Part of the area is supplied with River Tees derived water and part from Long Newton Reservoir which is a mixture of approximately one-third River Tees derived water and two-thirds Lartington water.

The treatment of the Lartington supply consists of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. The River Tees derived supply is purified and decolourised by coagulation methods followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH is adjusted by lime addition and the sterilisation is carried out by means of chlorine. Water which has been standing in the open storage reservoir at Long Newton is treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into supply.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the house.

A summary of the results of the examination of samples of water from the two sources of supply is given below. As the water in the Long Newton reservoir has characteristics different from the original supplies a summary is also given of the chemical analysis of the water leaving the reservoir.

Chemical Results expressed in parts per million.

	RIVER TEES SUPPLY DARLINGTON			LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH value	7.3	8.6	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.7
Colour (Hazen Units)	5	23	Nil	83	200	35
Dissolved solids						
dried at 180°C	180	230	125	90	105	80
Free Carbon Dioxide .	5	10	0.5	5	15	Nil
Chloride	10	16	6	6	8	3
Alkalinity as CaCO_3 ..	80	115	30	35	45	25
Total Hardness						
as CaCO_3	130	180	75	45	60	40
Carbonate Hardness						
as CaCO_3	80	115	30	35	45	25
Non-carbonate						
Hardness as CaCO_3	50	75	30	10	15	10
Calcium Hardness						
as CaCO_3	100	135	60	40	45	30
Magnesium Hardness						
as CaCO_3	25	40	15	10	15	5
Nitrogen in Nitrates .	0.8	2.0	Nil	0.1	0.4	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.001†	0.01†	Nil	0.1†	0.1†	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .	0.002	0.29	Nil	0.082	0.200	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen .	0.070	0.540	0.013	0.099	0.165	0.043
Oxygen Absorbed						
from permanganate						
in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	1.5	2.8	0.5	8.2	14.3	4.0
Iron as Fe	0.06	0.26	Nil	0.19	0.60	0.02†
Turbidity	5	21	Nil	4.5	15	Nil
Conductivity	268	340	190	103	115	90
Phosphate as P_2O_5 ...	0.02†	0.04	0.02†	0.02†	0.04	0.02†
Silicate as SiO_2	3.5	7	1.0†	4	6	1.0†

† = Less than

Bacteriological Results—

	RIVER TEES SUPPLY DARLINGTON			LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony Count per ml.						
on yeast extract agar						
after 1 day at 37°C	8	26	Nil	17	50	7
Colony Count per ml.						
on yeast extract agar						
after 2 days at 37°C	10	30	Nil	20	64	6
Colony Count per ml.						
on yeast extract agar						
after 3 days at 20°C	11	80	Nil	15	80	3

- 1 Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. 100%

Percentage of samples showing no reaction for **B. coli** (Type I) per 100 ml. 100%

- 2 Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. 96.7%

Percentage of samples showing no reaction for **B. coli** (Type I) per 100 ml. 97.1%

1 — Darlington.

2 — Lartington.

Water leaving Long Newton Reservoir—Chemical results.

All figures given in parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH value	7.2	7.5	6.9
Colour (Hazen Units)	67	135	25
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	3	1.5
Chloride	8.5	10	7.5
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	45	55	40
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	70	80	60
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	45	55	40
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	25	30	20
Calcium Hardness as CaCO_3	55	65	50
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO_3	16	20	10
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.5	0.8	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.003	.011	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.143	0.225	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.102	0.20	0.05
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 3 hours at 37°C	5.7	9.6	3.1
Iron as Fe	0.06	0.14	0.02†
Turbidity	5	11	Nil
Phosphate as P_2O_5	0.02†	0.02	0.02†
Silicate as SiO_2	3.5	6	1†
Suspended Solids	0.4	1.4	Nil

† = Less than

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

The annual report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Varley, to the Medical Officer of Health, on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year, 1958.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

The following table gives details of the work carried out by the Inspectors.

Summary of work of Inspectors, 1958.

Inspections following complaints	579
,, under the Public Health and Corporation Acts ...	520
,, under the Housing Acts	779
,, under the Rent Act	166
,, in regard to outstanding notices	1081
,, of bakehouses	40
,, of dairies and milk distributors premises	104
,, of hawkers storage accommodation and vehicles	10
,, of factory canteens	18
,, of ice-cream factories	3
,, of preserved food factories	62
,, of restaurants, cafes and snack bars	35
,, of school meals premises	10
,, of other food shops and warehouses	569
Visits to slaughterhouses and other food premises	
for food inspection	1448
Samples taken for analysis Food and Drugs Act	70
Milk samples taken for bacteriological examination	24
Inspections of offensive trades	8
,, of markets	140
,, factories : non-powered 21 ; powered 157 ;	
outworkers 2	180
,, of licensed premises and places of entertainment	6
,, of common lodging houses	6
,, of houses let in lodgings	4
,, of hairdressers	47
,, stables and pigstys	2
,, under the Diseases of Animals Acts	121
,, under the Prevention of	
Damage by Pests Act, 1949	163
,, under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	2
Visits and inspections concerning atmospheric pollution ...	102
Investigations made in respect of notifiable diseases	157
Premises disinfected re infectious diseases	13
Premises disinfected re vermin	86
Miscellaneous inspections	609
Interviews	292

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 - 1957

Slum Clearance—

In 1958, confirmation of the outstanding areas namely, The Major Street and Bath Street Areas was received, and seven further areas containing a total of 312 houses were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas. They were:—

1. The Bowser Street Area.
2. The Bailey Street Area.
3. The Maritime Street (South) Area.
4. The Caroline Street Area.
5. The Jackson Street Area.
6. The Cromwell Street Area.
7. The Hill Street East Area.

Confirmation of the first four of these Areas has been received and the remaining Areas are awaiting Local Public Inquiries. The number of houses dealt with in slum clearance schemes since 1951 now totals 1,024.

Satisfactory progress is being maintained in accordance with the Council's Clearance programme and the value of this planned clearance is already being made evident by the gradual redevelopment, for new houses, of cleared sites in the Garbutt Street Area.

Individual Unfit Houses—Closing and Demolition—

Forty-two houses were dealt with as being individually unfit under the provisions of Section 17 of the principal Act, thirty-nine were closed and three demolished. All of the properties except one were in Areas included in the Council's slum clearance proposals.

Repair of Individually Unfit Houses—

Inspections of individual unfit properties necessitated the serving of one informal and seventeen formal notices under Section 9 of the principal Act. Repairs to thirty-five houses were satisfactorily completed as a result of notices served during the years 1957/58. These included three by the Local Authority in default of the owners.

Overcrowding—

During the year 23 houses were reported to the Housing Department as being overcrowded. This number was divided into two groups:—

	Houses Occupied by One Two or Family More Families	
Statutorily overcrowded in accordance with the Act	10	2
Overcrowded due to the exclusion of the communal living room	11	—

Improvement Grants—

During the year 24 applications were received for Improvement Grants and 21 were approved. In all cases the properties concerned had a life of at least 15 years. Since the inception of the scheme, 199 Grants have been approved.

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are the details of action under the provisions of the Rent Act:—

1. No. of Applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	122
2. No. of Applications refused	2
3. No. of Notices served of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair (Form J)	155
4. No. of Undertakings received after service of Form J ...	109
5. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	35
6. No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled'	6

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Act—

Five hundred and seventy-nine complaints were dealt with during the year. As a result of these and other routine inspections by the Public Health Inspectors, notices were served as follows:—

Preliminary Notices served	254
Statutory Notices served	147
Number of premises in respect of which notices served during 1957-58 were complied with	295

Dangerous Buildings and other Structures—

It was necessary, during the year, to report eight properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such condition as to be dangerous and requiring immediate attention.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—Premises—

Routine inspections of food premises continued throughout the year and over 700 visits were made. Re-inspections of premises on which informal notices had been served during 1957/1958 revealed that 119 had been brought to a satisfactory standard in accordance with the Regulations. A further 47 informal notices were served during the year and it is hoped that by the end of 1959 all food premises in the Borough will comply to a reasonable degree with the standards laid down in the Regulations.

As I have stressed in previous reports, ideal conditions will not be universal until premises used for food handling are specifically designed or adapted for the purpose, and there is prior approval and registration of all food premises.

Apart from the point I have previously made regarding unsuitable premises being used for purposes other than those for which they were designed, it has been found that in certain new or adapted premises there is the tendency to under estimate the space needed “ behind the scenes ” for storage and preparation of food and, whilst it is appreciated that ample accommodation in the public and sales sections are a vital economic necessity, this is often provided to the detriment and congestion of the storage and preparation rooms, thus rendering conditions difficult for satisfactory hygienic working.

Registered Premises—

The following premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act:—

1. Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream ...	4
2. Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream	270
3. Manufacture of sausages and preserved meats ...	45
4. Cooking of hams	4
5. Preserved food factory	1
6. Cooking of shell fish	1

Food—Sampling—

A total of 70 samples of foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as follows:—

Jelly 5, Blancmange Powder 3, Butter 1, Cheese Spread 5,
Soup 2, Fish Paste 2, Saccharin Tablets 4, Sauce 4, Jam and

Marmalade 4, Toffee 3, Custard Powder 1, Margarine 3, Cake Mixture 2, Baby Food 1, Flour 1, Tea 1, Vinegar 2, Baking Powder 1, Cocoa 1, Gravy Salt 2, Ground Rice 1, Lard 1, Stuffing 1, Milk 7, Flavouring 2, Meat Products 2, Coffee 1, Cooking Herbs 1, Glycerine 1, Icing Mixture 1, Pepper 1, Pickled Cabbage 1, Tinned Fruit 2.

All samples were of genuine quality.

Unfit Food—Prosecutions—

Proceedings in relation to a meat pie found to contain a metal nail were instituted against the manufacturing firm with the result that a fine of £2 with £3 3s 0d costs was imposed. In two other cases, warnings were issued by the Council as follows:—

1. to the manufacturing firm for supplying a meat pie containing an insect;
2. to the retail shop keeper for selling dried beans containing foreign matter.

Food—Condemnation—

The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 11 oz.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	1 qr. 5 oz.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	2 lb. 7 oz.
Blancmange	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Bread	...	...	...	...	1 qr. 1 st. 8 oz.
Butter	...	...	...	...	8 lb.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	271.
Cake Mix	...	...	...	...	4 lb. 8 oz.
Cereal	...	...	...	...	1 cwt. 1 qr. 1 st. 3 lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 12½ lb.
Coconut	...	...	...	...	1 st. 9½ lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 14 oz.
Cooking Fat	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 8 oz.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	56.
Fish	...	...	...	...	4 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 st. 2¾ lb.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	40 cwt. 1 qr. 1 st. 8¾ lb.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	1 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lb.
Ham	...	...	...	...	21 cwt. 1 qr. 8½ lb.
Icing	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 10 oz.
Jam	...	...	...	...	2 cwt. 1 st. 13¾ lb.
Jiffi-Jellies	...	...	...	...	3 lb. 13 oz.
Lard	...	...	...	...	12 lb.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	40 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	5 lb. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2 cwt. 1 qr. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Mixed Spices	...	...	...	...	...	1 qr. 5 lb.
Morfat Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	11 oz.
Pickle	...	...	...	...	...	1 st. 1 lb.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	42 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.
Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	1 st. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	2 qr. 1 st.
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3 qrs.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	3 cwt. 1 st.
Tomato Paste	...	...	...	...	...	3 qrs. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	21 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lb.
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	10 oz.

The above food was inspected and condemned almost entirely as a result of requests from the management of wholesale warehouses and shopkeepers and consists in the main of tinned and packeted foods. All of the food was destroyed by means of burning in the incinerator in the Corporation Yard.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 introduced during the year, did not have any immediate effect on existing arrangements in the Borough but it included provisions for full consideration of existing arrangements and future requirements, following the introduction of the Slaughterhouses Hygiene Regulations in January, 1959. The position now, is that during the period of twelve months after November, 1959 and, after due consultation with interested parties, the Council must submit their report to the Minister. As I have stated in previous reports, the existing facilities at the three licensed slaughterhouses fall short of the recommended minimum requirements, and it seems that the review of conditions now to be made may at last result in a more positive approach to the provision of premises and conditions which have been needed for so long.

As in previous years, 100% inspection of all carcasses was maintained, and the following table gives complete details of all animals killed and carcasses and offal condemned in whole or in part over the year 1958:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6566	979	77	17520	11070
Number inspected	6566	979	77	17520	11070
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	5	12	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3344	382	2	341	469
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	10	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	362	196	—	1	176
Cysticercosis.					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	63	2	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-54

Twenty-five persons were granted slaughtermen's licences during the year.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

1. Registration.

No. of Distributors on Register	181
No. of Pasteurisers Licences issued	1
No. of licences to sell Pasteurised milk	133
No. of licences to sell Tuberculin Tested milk	19
No. of licences to sell Sterilised milk	113

2. Sampling.

Twenty-four samples of milk pasteurised at the licensed plant in the Borough were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax—

Two cases of suspected Anthrax affecting animals in the

slaughterhouses were notified to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Both cases proved negative.

Cattle Market—Licensing of Pigs—

Routine inspections of the cattle market were carried out on all sale days and 1,633 licences were issued for the movement of 17,143 pigs.

Tuberculosis in Cattle—Area Eradication Plan—

On the 1st March, 1958, the County of Durham was included in this Plan which has as its objective the establishing of Attested Areas throughout Great Britain(an Attested Area being one from which bovine tuberculosis has, for practical purposes, been eliminated). The Plan has been in operation since 1950, and up to date almost 75% of all cattle have been dealt with. The remaining non-attested areas are now being brought into the scheme and it is hoped that by 1961 the whole of England, Scotland and Wales will be covered.

The procedure which is now in operation in the County is that the area has been declared a free testing area to enable owners to apply for free testing of their herds and, if desired, to join the Attested Herds Scheme. After a period of about two years, this free testing area will be declared an Eradication Area and all cattle not in supervised or attested herds will be attested compulsorily and reactors slaughtered.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough:—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Merchant	...	...	...	...	...	1

The question of the unsuitability of four of the buildings both in siting and construction is still under consideration.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The total number of factories on the Register at the end of the year was 298 as compared with 307 in the year 1957. The following table gives prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act:—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health—

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	29	21	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	269	157	18
	<hr/> 298 <hr/>	<hr/> 178 <hr/>	<hr/> 18 <hr/>

2. Cases in which defects were found—

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	14	7	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	3	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	13	6	—	1
	<hr/> 30 <hr/>	<hr/> 14 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

3. Number of outworkers employed in the Borough—1.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Hairdressers—

The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was 68. All of the premises which were inspected were found to be maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.

Hawkers—

The number of persons now on the register for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables from mobile vehicles is 19.

Drainage—

Inspections of inefficient and/or defective drainage systems resulted in 40 notices being served enabling the nuisances to be dealt with after twenty-four hours default of the person or persons responsible.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The registered Common Lodging House was operated in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part-time assistant during the year:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	316
Number of premises surveyed						
Business	130					
Dwelling Houses	232					
Agricultural Premises	3	...	...	...	...	365
Number of premises treated						
Business	99					
Dwelling Houses	233					
Agricultural Premises	3	...	...	...	...	335
Number of bodies collected						
Rats	256					
Mice	282	...	...	...	...	538
Sewer Treatment						
Manholes test-baited	...	...	...	...	...	198
Manholes pre-baited	...	...	...	...	...	331
Manholes poison-baited	...	...	...	...	...	217

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two shops and two market stalls were licensed for the sale of pets. Routine inspections revealed that these were being operated in a satisfactory manner.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1938

Satisfactory reports were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector upon his visit to the riding school in the Borough.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Atmospheric Pollution—

During the year 29 observations were made of various sources of pollution including light engineering works, dry cleaners, garage, offensive trade, swimming bath, tyre re-moulding depot, saw mill, locomotive depot, laundry, plywood manufacturers and asphalt plant. Subsequent visits and interviews resulted in improvements in methods of stoking, etc., and new equipment being installed at an offensive trade and dry cleaners premises in order to ensure more efficient plant operation.

Regular meetings were held of the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee to deal with overall problems affecting

the area. The recording of atmospheric pollution by means of 56 deposit gauges situated throughout Tees-side was continued, and the comparison of the readings of the four gauges in the Borough with the others on Tees-side is set out in the table opposite.

The Tees-side averages for 1954/58 were taken from 56 gauges covering an area including the districts of Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Sedgefield, Billingham, Stockton, Stockton R.D.C., Darlington, Barnard Castle, Thornaby, Middlesbrough, Eston, Redcar and Saltburn. These results do not necessarily indicate pollution from an individual source but give a fair average of pollution in the areas concerned. Atmospheric conditions, especially wind direction, have a bearing on the source from which deposits have arisen.

ERNEST VARLEY,

Public Health Inspector.

Wind Records for 1954/1958.				Percentages				
				1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
N	...	...		9.11	8.93	9.75	9.1	7.35
NE	...	...		11.06	16.5	11.83	11.4	10.47
E		...		1.31	4.04	4.2	4.0	6.32
SE	...	...		7.99	2.55	5.39	4.2	4.64
S	...	...		14.43	15.94	25.25	30.4	22.12
SW	...	...		38.31	22.78	22.53	20.3	23.0
W	...	...		5.96	11.5	11.15	10.5	12.0
NW	...	...		10.74	11.7	7.2	7.0	6.52
Calm	...	...		0.26	2.15	1.9	2.4	3.04
No. Record		...		0.82	3.92	0.9	0.7	4.54

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS
PER SQUARE MILE

Gauges in Stockton-on-Tees						All Tees-side Gauges					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
North End Rec. Ground (Semi- Industrial)	25.42	25.98	23.56	20.12	26.30	Industrial Areas	48.01	54.80	54.59	52.73	52.10
Quayside Mission (Semi- Industrial)	24.80	24.74	22.74	21.04	24.34	Semi Industrial Areas	24.76	32.36	30.30	29.69	27.30
Drill Hall, Norton (Residential)	14.24	13.11	14.96	12.51	15.23	Residential Areas	14.12	17.26	15.72	15.43	15.37
Oxbridge Cottage (Residential)	10.74	11.77	11.21	11.45	11.49						

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications received (after correction) during each quarter of the year 1958 was as follows:—

DISEASE	Quarter Ended				Total
	31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	20	7	10	12	49
Whooping Cough	11	44	25	10	90
Acute Poliomyelitis—					
Paralytic	—	—	1	1	2
Non-Paralytic	—	—	4	1	5
Measles	270	104	47	8	429
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	29	22	10	2	63
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	7	1	3	3	14
Acute Encephalitis:—					
Infective	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infective	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	4	—	2	6
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	338	183	101	41	663

The total number of confirmed cases is practically the same as for 1957 but the number of notifications of the individual diseases varied considerably. Measles notifications increased by over 100, the disease being prevalent in the first two quarters of the year. Notifications of whooping cough fell by 54 but notifications of scarlet fever increased by 67. Dysentery was also more prevalent during the year but fortunately poliomyelitis cases were reduced from 16 to 7, only two of which were paralytic.

With the exception of pneumonia there were no deaths from notifiable diseases during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

All cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Borough are removed to the West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough. During 1958, 320 cases were admitted to this hospital compared with 410 cases during 1957.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted during 1958. Where the original diagnosis was amended after admission to hospital,

cases have been classified in accordance with the amended diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis—							
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Total							320

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Excellent laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories at Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. There is close co-operation between the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough and the Medical Officer of Health and full advantage is taken of the facilities offered.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Newcastle. Samples of heat treated milk for examination by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, specimens for the Rh Factor, blood grouping and the Wassermann and Kahn reactions, are sent to the laboratory at Middlesbrough.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners and by the Chest Physician are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1958.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.58	254	181	435	31	26	57	492
Added during the year	38	12	50	3	2	5	55
Removed during year	32	18	50	2	1	3	53
Remaining on Reg. 31.12.58	260	175	435	32	27	59	494

The net result of the additions to and removals from the register during the year was the addition of two non-respiratory cases.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis for the five-year periods 1926-55 and rates for the individual years 1955-1958 were as follows:—

1926-30	.....	1.86
1931-35	.....	1.51
1936-40	.....	1.51
1941-45	.....	1.60
1946-50	.....	1.35
1951-55	.....	1.00
1955	.....	0.86
1956	.....	0.77
1957	.....	0.64
1958	.....	0.59

There were 15 deaths certified as being due to tuberculosis during 1958—11 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory. This is four more than last year—2 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory.

The tuberculosis death rate is 0.19 compared with 0.14 for last year and with 0.10 the rate for England and Wales.

The average death rate for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five year period from 1911 to 1955 and for the individual years 1955-1958 are given below:—

		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911-15	.....	1.28	0.75	2.03
1916-20	.....	1.30	0.57	1.87
1921-25	.....	0.91	0.37	1.28
1926-30	.....	0.90	0.35	1.25
1931-35	.....	0.74	0.20	0.94
1936-40	.....	0.63	0.14	0.77
1941-45	.....	0.71	0.11	0.88
1946-50	.....	0.40	0.12	0.61
1951-55	.....	0.23	0.04	0.27
1955	.....	0.16	0.02	0.18
1956	.....	0.14	0.01	0.15
1957	.....	0.11	0.03	0.14
1958	.....	0.14	0.05	0.19

The age and sex distribution of the deaths is given in the table on page 17.

CANCER

Cancer (including Leukaemia) was the certified cause of death in 168 cases—98 males and 70 females.

Cancer of the stomach and cancer of the lung and bronchus both showed increases over last year's figures. In the former, male deaths increased by eight and the female deaths fell by one while in the latter both sexes showed an increase of six. The numbers for all other sites were much the same as last year.

The death rate for this disease is 2·17 compared with 1·91 for 1957 and with 2·12 the rate for England and Wales. The death rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus at 0·59 is slightly higher than the rate for the country which is 0·43.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from cancer are shown in the table on page 17.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified or came to the knowledge of the Department during the year.

HOME SAFETY

The Home Safety Advisory Committee continued to function during 1958 and at each meeting a talk was given on some aspect of home safety. Reports were submitted giving details of the home accidents dealt with at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, the Children's Hospital and by the staff of the Ambulance Service.

The deaths resulting from home accidents are dealt with in the paragraph of the report dealing with violent deaths on page 22.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

A good deal of attention was given during the year by the staff of the Health Department to the care of the elderly in the Borough. The services of domestic helps and district nurses are fully utilized wherever necessary. The meals on wheels service functioned throughout the year except for a break during August. At present 40 people receive a meal on two days a week. Applications for hostel accommodation are constantly being received and although the Durham County Council has several hostels within easy reach of

Stockton all are fully occupied and there is now a long waiting list for admission.

Towards the end of the year a voluntary Committee was set up to organize a scheme for the provision of workrooms for the elderly. A large house on a main road was leased from the Corporation and after some adaptation and re-decoration was opened as Workrooms for the Elderly in January, 1959. At present 24 elderly people are employed each working ten hours weekly (Two hours daily—morning or afternoon).

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE SERVICES ADMINISTERED IN THE BOROUGH BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the Area Medical Officer for the County Council for the No. 12 Area which comprises the whole of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. Part of the services of the administrative staff of the Health Department is paid for by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

There was no change during the year in the Child Welfare Centre arrangements. The medical staffing of the centres is carried out by medical practitioners employed on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the number of attendances made at each of the centres, the number of medical consultations and the average attendances per session during 1958.

CENTRE	A T T E N D A N C E S			Average attendance per session	Number of Medical Consultations
	Under 1 year	1/5 years	Total		
131 Norton Road	1464	288	1752	35.25	617
Woodlands	3543	743	4286	42.25	465
St. Ann's Tee. .	1186	225	1411	29.0	581
Norton Green	4129	649	4778	47.5	633
Brown's Bridge ...	1701	406	2107	42.0	431
Eastbourne Hall ..	453	130	583	12.25	171
Kiora	1282	167	1449	29.0	543
Hartburn	2370	405	2775	56.75	333
Totals	16128	3013	19141	36.44	3774

Although the total attendances showed a slight fall on last year's figures, the attendances of infants under 1 year

of age increased by 285. The average attendance was practically the same as for 1957.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRES

Most expectant mothers now receive ante-natal attention from their private doctors who are usually booked to attend the confinement. In consequence the number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal centres has fallen considerably during the past few years. Last year one of the two ante-natal clinics which had been operating in the Borough for many years was closed. The number of attendances, the average attendance per session and the number of medical consultations at the remaining centre during 1958 were as follows:—

Centre	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session	No. of medical consultations
Norton Road	447	8.75	418

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Artificial sunlight clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre, 131 Norton Road, twice weekly. During 1958, 474 attendances were made, an average of 6.5 per session.

HEALTH VISITORS

Six health visitors are employed in the Borough. Five of these devote the major part of their time to maternity and child welfare work, divided between domiciliary visiting and attendance at child welfare centres. The other health visitor divides her time between tuberculosis home visiting and attendance at the Chest Clinic, home visiting of mental defectives and maternity and child welfare.

During the year domiciliary visits were paid by these health visitors as follows:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	8,269
Tuberculosis	...	...	1,800
General Health	...	...	7
Mental Deficiency	...	...	523
Aged Persons	...	...	173
Total	...	...	10,772

In addition 1,552 ineffective visits were made. The number of tuberculosis cases under supervision at the end of the year was 442.

MIDWIVES

Ten district midwives employed by the County Council are in practice in the Borough. During 1958 they attended 726 confinements and 12 miscarriages. They also took over responsibility for 105 mothers on discharge from hospital. In all but 23 of the cases attended a doctor had been booked by the patient. A doctor was present at 82 confinements, the remaining 644 confinements being conducted by the midwife. Gas/air analgesia was given to 331 patients, in 281 cases by the midwife.

The number of visits paid by the midwives was as follows:—

Ante-natal	.....	4,697
Nursing	.....	12,466
Post-natal	.....	1,287

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was as follows:—

			Under 15	1—4	5—14	Over 15	Total
Smallpox							
Vaccinated	...	...	483	26	12	46	567
Re-vaccinated	...	...	—	2	9	84	95
Diphtheria							
Primary	...	...	221	107	217	—	545
Re-inforcing	...	...	—	22	589	—	611
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough							
Primary	...	...	403	54	6	—	463
Re-inforcing	...	...	—	17	17	—	34
Whooping Cough							
Primary	...	...	—	1	1	—	2
Re-inforcing	...	...	—	1	—	—	1

Poliomyelitis—

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year 1958 and except for one or two occasions when the supply of vaccine was restricted, steady progress was made. During the year 4,255 children were vaccinated with two injections and in addition 37 expectant mothers and 29 other adults were vaccinated. The total number of persons who had been vaccinated in the Borough by the end of 1958 was 7,482—7,416 children and 66 adults.

DAY NURSERIES

Two day nurseries are provided in the Borough, one in

Durham Road and one in Norton Road, each providing places for 60 children.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendances at each nursery during the year is given in the following table:—

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register	Average daily attendances		
		31/12/58	Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.	Total
Norton Road ...	60	49	11	26	37
Durham Road ...	60	36	10	20	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	120	85	21	46	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who require dental treatment are referred to the School Dental Officer for examination and treatment. Twenty pre-school children received dental treatment during the year under these arrangements. No expectant mothers were referred to the dentists.

HOME NURSING

At the end of the year eleven district nurses were employed in this service. They paid 40,655 visits to 2,067 patients. 598 of these patients were over 65 years of age and 87 under 5 years of age.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS

The Durham County Council carries a stock of appliances and nursing equipment for loan in appropriate cases. A supply of the smaller items of nursing equipment is available at the child welfare centre at 131 Norton Road.

During the year 1958, the following articles were issued on loan to Stockton patients:—

Air cushions	15	Invalid chairs—push	11
Air rings	6	rim driven	3
Bed cradles	5	chain driven	1
Bedpans	32	junior push	1
Bedrests	31	Mattress (Dunlopillo)	4
Bedsteads	2	Rubber sheets	26
Commode	1	Spinal carriage	1
Crutches	1 pr.	Urinal bottles	12
Lifting poles	2	Walking stick	1

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The area covered by the Stockton Depot includes, in addition to the Borough, the Urban District of Billingham, the Rural District of Stockton and when required, part of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Eight Ambulances and one light sitting case ambulance are in operation, manned by 30 driver-attendants.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Patients carried:—			
Stretcher cases	..	7,322	
Sitting cases	... ..	21,769	
		————	29,091
Total Mileage covered	... ..	195,494	

These figures include 581 journeys involving 7,441 miles under agreement with the North Riding County Council for the transport of cases from certain parts of the area. The number of patients carried showed an increase of 3,651 over the figure for 1957, and the mileage covered increased by nearly 18,000 miles.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is carried out in the Borough by between 40 and 50 part-time domestic helps supervised by an Assistant County Organiser. The majority of the cases assisted by the domestic helps are elderly people. Maternity cases and cases where the housewife is incapable through illness of managing the housework, are also undertaken.

LIST OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

Child Welfare Centres

1. 131 Norton Road Wednesdays 2— 4 p.m.
2. Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane Tuesdays 10—12 a.m.
2— 4 p.m.
3. Baptist Sunday School,
St. Ann's Terrace Tuesdays 2— 4 p.m.
4. Schoolroom, The Green,
Norton Thursdays 10—12 a.m.
2— 4 p.m.
5. Methodist Sunday School,
Brown's Bridge,
Bishopton Road Fridays 2— 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|
| 6. Eastbourne Hall,
Appleton Road | Mondays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 7. Kiora, Ragpath Lane,
Roseworth Estate | Fridays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 8. Elmwood, Greens Lane,
Hartburn | Mondays | 2— 4 p.m. |

Ante-Natal Centres

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. 131 Norton Road | Thursdays | 2— 4 p.m. |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|

Day Nurseries

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Norton Road | Accommodation for 60 children |
| Durham Road | Accommodation for 60 children |

Sunlight Clinic

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 131 Norton Road | Two sessions weekly
(Treatment by appointment) |
|------------------------|---|

School Clinics

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|
| General Clinic, Woodlands,
106 Yarm Lane | Wednesdays and
Fridays | 2— 4 p.m. |
| Specialist, Ear, Nose and Throat
Clinic, 78 Norton Road ... | By appointment | |
| Specialist, Eye Clinic,
78 Norton Road | By appointment | |
| Orthoptic Clinic, 78 Norton Road | By appointment | |

School Dental Clinics

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane ... | Open daily |
| School Clinic, 78 Norton Road | By appointment |

Speech Therapy Classes

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Nelson Terrace | By appointment |
|-----------------------|----------------|

Child Guidance Clinic

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Nelson Terrace | By appointment |
|-----------------------|----------------|

Open Air School, Norton

Accommodation for 140 children

Venereal Diseases Clinic

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Stockton & Thornaby Hospital | Males—Tuesdays | 5 p.m. |
| | Fridays | 9.30 a.m. |
| | Saturdays | 9 a.m. |
| | Females—Tuesdays | 2 p.m. |
| | Fridays | 2 p.m. |

Chest Clinic, Bowesfield Lane

By appointment

STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Report on the Work of the School Health Service, 1958.

Details associated with Education in the Borough—

Number of schools 29

These include 20 Primary Schools, five Secondary Modern Schools, one Secondary Technical School, two Grammar Schools and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children. There are also two Nursery Classes catering for pre-school children. These are in separate buildings within the precincts of two of the primary schools.

Number of children on the roll 14,840

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children inspected was 4,766, this total being made up of 1,374 entrants, 1,036 leavers and 2,356 other inspections.

All new entrants were examined, all eleven-year-old children, and children completing their last year at school.

3,581 children, referred by parents, teachers, school nurses or educational welfare officers were examined as “Specials.”

1,991 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

The number of individual pupils found at Periodic Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) is given below:—

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	For Defective		Total individual pupils
	Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	
1954 and later	—	2	2
1953	6	32	38
1952	9	70	78
1951	3	3	5
1950	12	7	19
1949	49	40	82
1948	1	3	3
1947	34	10	40
1946	43	26	67
1945	11	5	15
1944	23	14	35
1943 and earlier	35	14	48
Total	226	226	432

The following table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or as needing to be kept under observation:—

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections NUMBER OF DEFECTS		Special Inspections NUMBER OF DEFECTS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	21	20	47	3
Eyes—				
a. Vision	226	665	566	592
b. Squint	10	15	67	38
c. Other	10	6	28	1
Ears—				
a. Hearing	1	10	3	37
b. Otitis Media .	10	6	17	8
c. Other	9	4	20	1
Nose and Throat	82	123	73	67
Speech	12	6	11	6
Lymphatic Glands	—	9	1	24
Heart	2	23	—	31
Lungs	9	28	16	19
Developmental—				
a. Hernia	1	2	—	1
b. Other	3	3	—	—
Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture	3	8	3	2
b. Feet	1	6	9	8
c. Other	3	10	4	21
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy	2	4	3	—
b. Other	—	12	10	4
Psychological—				
a. Development .	1	10	—	3
b. Stability	5	6	10	8
Abdomen	4	4	3	—
Other defect or disease	38	7	111	180

PHYSICAL CONDITION

Only one child amongst those inspected in 1958 was considered to be in unsatisfactory physical condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS

Treatment of minor ailments is carried out by the School Nurses at the various School Clinics, as set out below, the

children attending the School Clinic in or nearest to their own school.

Address of Clinic	School Nurse in Attendance on
106 Yarm Lane.	Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. mornings
78 Norton Road.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons
Frederick Nattrass School.	Monday & Friday mornings
Portrack Primary School.	Monday & Friday mornings
Newham Grange School.	Tuesday & Friday afternoons
Tilery Road School.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons
Ragworth Primary School	Tuesday and Friday afternoons
Ragworth Open Air School.	Daily

There have been no changes in the places and times of the clinics, with the exception of the one held twice weekly at Ragworth Primary School, the second of the clinics held there being changed from Thursday to Friday afternoon.

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics during the year was 11,683, an increase of 381 compared with 1957.

The following table shows the number of defects treated during the year:—

Defect	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year By the Authority
Skin—Ringworm—	
(i) Scalp	47
(ii) Body	26
Scabies	33
Impetigo	102
Other skin diseases	26
Eye Diseases— External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint	212
Ear Defects	96
Miscellaneous— (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	4931

There was a marked increase in 1958 in the number of cases of ringworm of scalp and of scabies, and an increase of lesser extent in cases of impetigo. Most of the known cases of ringworm of scalp were treated at hospital.

VISUAL DEFECTS & EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School

Clinic, 78 Norton Road, two sessions per week in 1958. From January to July the sessions were held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, but from August onwards both sessions were held on Thursday (morning and afternoon). 805 children attended for refraction, glasses being prescribed for 547 of those examined. The Head Teachers were notified regarding those who were prescribed glasses.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in five cases.

The School Nurses visited many of the schools during the year, and gave vision tests to children not medically inspected during the previous twelve months and not due for examination in the near future. Children who appeared to have defective vision were offered the facilities of the ophthalmic clinic.

One partially sighted child is in a residential school, and one blind child is in a boarding home for blind children.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

No sessions were held at the Orthoptic Clinic during 1958, as it was found impossible to obtain the services of an Orthoptist.

NOSE & THROAT DEFECTS EAR DISEASE & DEFECTIVE HEARING

Thirteen ear, nose and throat sessions were held during the year at the Norton Road School Clinic, in the course of which 156 children who had been referred because of ear diseases, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and other naso-pharyngeal defects were examined by the Consultant Aural Surgeon.

87 children were recommended for operative treatment.

One partially deaf child was recommended for a hearing aid. Two deaf children were certified as requiring education in a special school.

Hearing Aids—

27 school children have hearing aids. The School Nurses each have a list of children in their own group of schools who are known to have hearing aids, and in their routine visits to the schools keep the children under observation, and so try to ensure that the hearing aids are used and in good condition.

Gramophone Audiometer—

Group audiometer tests were carried out in all junior departments. 1,276 children were tested, almost all being in the nine-year-old group. 159 were referred for re-test and 34, whose results were still unsatisfactory, were given appointments for examination by the School Medical Officer.

Of 28 children examined by the School Medical Officer, 16 were found to have good hearing, two with some deafness were recommended to sit near the front of the class, six were recommended for treatment of discharging ears or of wax, and four were referred for examination by Mr. Appleton, the consultant Aural Surgeon. One of those referred to Mr. Appleton was advised removal of tonsils and adenoids, one was recommended for hospital treatment of ears, one child required no treatment, and in the fourth case the parents were advised to accept the offer of a vacancy at the Middlesbrough School for the Deaf.

Head Teachers are notified of any children who are partially deaf, and who ought to be sitting near the front of the class.

Deaf Children—Special Schools—

Eight deaf and five partially deaf children attend Middlesbrough School for the Deaf, one of these, who was admitted in September, having waited nearly two years for a vacancy. Three children are at Residential Schools for the Deaf.

There are at present no children awaiting admission to special schools for deaf or partially deaf children.

ORTHOPAEDIC & POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children needing treatment are in most cases referred, through their own doctor, to the Orthopaedic Department at one of the local hospitals.

Eight children were treated at Thornaby School Clinic, where there is an out-patient clinic for children discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital.

In two schools special exercises are now arranged for children with mild postural defects. By arrangement with the School Medical Officer, six children were given these special exercises during their physical training sessions.

Two physically handicapped children are at Residential

Special Schools, and one older girl is at a Residential Centre for handicapped people.

HOME TUITION

At the end of the year, two physically handicapped children and two maladjusted children were receiving home tuition.

EPILEPSY

There are no children attending or awaiting admission to a Special School for Epileptic Children.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS (I.Q. —70)

These children remain in classes in ordinary schools, and owing to the shortage of teachers some classes are larger than ever. It is often found, on a re-test, that the Mentally Handicapped child has become increasingly lethargic. He cannot understand what is going on, and were the teacher to give him the attention he requires, there would be little time to spare for the rest of the class. When a child attends the Occupation Centre, he becomes livelier, on discovering an environment suited to his needs. The higher grades of the Mentally Handicapped suffer from the lack of a special school.

TABLE I

Re-Tests—															
I.Q.	(—30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys Girls				
	1	—	1	1	3	3	6	2	6	4	17 10				
Total										27		
Age Range—															
Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)				Boys Girls				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys Girls				
	6	3	4	2	3	5	4	—			17 10				
Total										27		
New Cases Tested—															
I.Q.	(—30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys Girls				
	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	6	15	13	19 20				
Total										39		
Age Range—															
Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)				Boys Girls				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys Girls				
	8	8	9	7	2	5					19 20				
Total										39		
Complete Total of Mentally Handicapped											66				

DULL AND BACKWARD (I.Q. 70-85)

The dull and backward children are with us in greater numbers than ever, owing to increased population. The problem is being tackled under difficult conditions of staffing, and some teachers prefer to work with 'C' classes, realising that this work requires greater skill than that needed to teach the bright child, and they accept the challenge to their ability as teachers.

EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED CHILDREN (I.Q. 85+)

We continue to help retarded children with psychological difficulties. A delinquent child or a truant is often helped greatly by the common sense approach of raising his Reading Age, and making sure that his arithmetical tables are clear.

PLAY THERAPY

Our play groups have been smaller this year, and principally confined to boys, with only one little girl attending. Older boys come for therapy, and much use is made of painting. Childish phantasies are expressed more clearly as the weeks go by, giving relief and improvement in behaviour.

RHYTHMIC MOVEMENT

This Group has grown, and our difficulty is lack of space. Girls who formerly attended the Clinic are allowed to come and new cases are added, so that we now have a group of twenty girls.

SURVEY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

In seven years we have had sixty-eight Juvenile Delinquents referred to us for assessment or treatment, by Probation Officers.

These children have all been in the hands of the Police.

Age Range.

8-11 yrs.		12-14 yrs.		14+		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
17	3	22	10	9	7	48	20
						68	

It will be noticed that the twelve to fourteen age group held the largest number.

Intelligence Quotients.

					Boys	Girls	Total
130+	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
116 — 129	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
86 — 115	...	...	...	...	28	10	38
70 — 85	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
69 and under	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
					<hr/> 48	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 68
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Most delinquents fell into the average and dull range, in the survey.

Home Conditions.

					Boys	Girls	Total
Normal Homes	...	...	...		18	6	24
Broken Homes and					(as far as we could judge)		
Unsatisfactory Parents					23	8	31
Adopted Children	...	...	...		4	3	7
Unwanted Children	...	...	...		3	3	6
					<hr/> 48	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 68
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be noticed that unsatisfactory parents are found in thirty-one cases.

School Conditions.

					Boys	Girls	Total
Backwardness	...	...	...		25	6	31
Backwardness + Truancy and					9	7	16
Poor Attendance							
Bad behaviour in School	...	...			6	1	7
Normal	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
					<hr/> 48	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 68
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In thirty-one cases the children were backward, and backwardness was combined with truancy in sixteen cases.

Type of Delinquency.

					Boys	Girls	Total
Theft	...	...	...	...	45	15	60
Sex	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Violence and Theft	...	...	...		1	—	1
Fire-raising	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
					<hr/> 48	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 68
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Three boys and one girl were delinquent partly owing to their physical condition. Two boys and three girls were mentally handicapped.

Status at 31.12.58.

					Boys	Girls	Total
Adjusted	...	...	...	...	21	8	29
Attended Clinic (1958)	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Borstal	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Approved School	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Status unknown	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					48	20	68
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

We consider children to have become adjusted who have given no trouble in the past year. The five unsatisfactory children are former cases about whom we are uneasy. They have left school. One has just come out of prison, another has been in trouble recently, and owing to their home conditions we are concerned about the other three. We have always tried to keep in touch with the delinquent children who have attended the Clinic.

We have in addition made a survey of thirty-seven children referred to us in the last seven years for delinquent conduct but who are not on Police Records.

Age Range.

					Boys	Girls	Total
6-11 years	...	...	...	...	17	10	27
12-14 years	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
14+	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					19	18	37
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Intelligence Quotients.

					Boys	Girls	Total
130+	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
116 — 129	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
86 — 115	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
70 — 85	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
— 69	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					19	18	37
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Home Conditions.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Normal	11	10	21
Broken Homes and Unsatisfactory Parents	8	5	13
Adopted	—	3	3
Unwanted	—	—	—
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 37

School Conditions.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Backward	8	4	12
Backward + Truancy	3	7	10
Bad behaviour	7	3	10
Normal	1	4	5
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 37

Type of Delinquency.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Theft	18	16	34
Sex	1	2	3
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 37

Status at 31.12.58.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Adjusted	10	10	20
Unsatisfactory	7	5	12
Status unknown	2	3	5
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 37

It will be noticed that these children were, on the whole, younger than those on Police Records, and all but six of average and superior intelligence. The twelve children whom we call “unsatisfactory” we do not trust to keep out of trouble.

We found theft the commonest type of delinquency, but we found no one cause. Some children come from good homes, others from unsatisfactory homes; some had been badly treated, others, over-indulged. The common factors found in most cases are backwardness in school, poor attendance, and truancy. This is found in all parts of the country and is not confined to this area.

SOCIAL WORKER

The following table gives details of the work done by the social worker.

Interviews in Clinic	...	...	254
Home Visits	...	...	193
Visits to Schools	...	...	37
Weekly Therapy Cases	...	...	6

PSYCHIATRIST

This is the first year in which the Clinic has been fully staffed throughout the whole year. This fact, together with the continued attendances of the Psychiatrist for two weekly sessions has enabled the work of the Clinic to develop in a most satisfying fashion. The number of new cases which it has been necessary to refer to the Psychiatrist has remained almost the same at 71, but there has been much more satisfactory follow-up and continuation of treatment, so that the total number of psychiatric interviews has risen to four times the figure for the previous year.

In the past, the Psychiatrist has, of necessity, been in the main concerned with diagnosis. Now, whilst this work is maintained at almost exactly its former level, he is able to undertake considerably more treatment, an aspect of the work to which he was only able to give a quite inadequate amount of time in the past.

The number of new cases referred to the Psychiatrist during the year, which remains so very close to that of the previous year, would in part suggest that it is the measure of the incidence of case material of the kind requiring such treatment in a population area of the size of Stockton. It is, however, likely that other factors contribute to the stability of this figure, one undoubtedly being that, in effecting a normal balance between new cases and follow-ups, this represents the number which can comfortably be dealt with on the basis of two weekly sessions.

An indication that this is so is the fact that during the year a waiting list for new cases has gradually accumulated and now runs approximately four weeks ahead. Thus it would still be possible to extend the services offered quite considerably without reaching the point where facilities would be in excess of the needs of the area. It nevertheless remains true that the present arrangements represent a fairly satisfactory level.

The evening session continues to be popular and is often favoured both by parents and older children who, in this way, avoid missing time from school.

An analysis of the sources of referral of the new cases this year gives figures which are not greatly different from those of the previous year, and are once again an illustration of the good relations which continue between the Clinic and all those who, in various ways, are concerned in the health and welfare of the children of the Borough.

Number of New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Number of Cases brought forward from previous year	...	...							77
Number of Cases attending at regular intervals for									
							Psychotherapeutic treatment		70
Total Number of Consultations given to Children	...	...	...						218
Total Number of Consultations given to Parents	...	...	...						237
							Total Number of Consultations		455

Analysis of Referrals.

	New Cases	Brought Forward
Durham County Medical Officer ...	7	8
Principal School Medical Officer ...	11	11
Health Department	3	8
Medical Practitioners	10	10
Paediatricians	8	11
Probation Officer	6	4
Schools	16	15
Parents	9	8
Children's Officer	1	1
Speech Clinic	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	71	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Analysis of Psychotherapeutic Treatment.

Backwardness	...	6	2
Behaviour Disorders	...	41	38
Faulty Bowel and Bladder Control		18	26
Epilepsy	...	3	4
Neurosis	...	3	6
Psychosis	...	—	1
		71	77

APPENDIX

Sources of Referral

Durham County School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	15
Hartlepool School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	17
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	26
Consultant Paediatricians	...	...	...	...	7
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	17
Schools	...	...	...	...	294
Parents	...	...	...	...	14
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	7
Speech Therapy Department	...	...	...	...	2
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	1
					401

Psychological Record

(1) Educational Retardation

General Backwardness	...	...	...	...	148
Backwardness in Reading	...	...	...	...	12
Mentally Defective	...	...	...	...	66

(2) Personality Maladjustment

General Instability	...	...	...	...	20
Anxiety or Obsessional States	...	...	...	...	9
Emotional Retardation and Regression	...	...	...	...	17
Psychopathic Personality	...	...	...	...	4
Exhibitionism	...	...	...	...	2

(3) Habit Disorders

Enuresis and Soiling	...	...	...	...	16
Speech Defect	...	...	...	...	5

(4) Anti-Social Tendencies

Probation	...	...	...	...	4
Unmanageable Behaviour	...	...	...	...	13
Aggression, Temper-tantrums	...	...	...	...	10
Truancy and Wandering	...	...	...	...	2
Theft	...	...	...	...	17
Lying	...	...	...	...	7
Malicious Mischief	...	...	...	...	2
Sadistic Tendencies	...	...	...	...	1
Sexual Offences	...	...	...	...	1

(5) Social Difficulties

Strong Physical Factors	...	...	...	...	29
Strong Home Factors	...	...	...	...	50
Hereditary Factors	2
Non-co-operation	1

(6) Special Interviews

I.Q. and Advice	165
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Range of Intelligence

Intelligence	Quotient		Boys	Girls	Total
130+	Very Superior Intelligence	...	9	6	15
116—129	Superior Intelligence	...	19	7	26
86—115	Average Intelligence	...	104	73	177
70— 85	Dull and Backward	...	61	55	116
69 and under	Mentally Handicapped	...	36	30	66
	Unable to be tested	...	1	—	1
		Total	230	171	401

Age Range

Years	(3-7)	(8-11)	(12-14)	(15+)	Total
	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls
	79 50	112 76	32 39	7 6	230 171
	129	188	71	13	401

Reports

Durham County School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	15
Hartlepool School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Schools	...	...	...	...	378
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	48
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	69
Consultant Paediatricians	...	...	...	...	12
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	148
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	11

Interviews

Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	396
Visitors to Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	298

Visits to

Schools	191
Homes	196

Examinations

Intelligence Tests (Individual)	401
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Treatment

Psychological Treatment	54
Psychotherapeutic Treatment	147

Educational Treatment

Reading and Spelling	...	9	Returned	...	...	2
Arithmetic	...	9	Returned	...	...	2
English and Spelling	...	2	Returned	...	...	2

COMPLETION OF STATUTORY FORMS.

Statutory forms were completed by the School Medical Officer for some of the children tested by the Educational Psychologist. The findings and/or recommendations were as set out below:—

Incapable of receiving education at school	3
Incapable of receiving education at school (inexpedient)	—
Requiring special school for educationally subnormal pupils ...	24
Educationally subnormal—	
requiring supervision after leaving school	9
Decision deferred—re-testing recommended	1
To remain at ordinary school	3

At the end of the year there were 88 children awaiting admission to special schools for educationally subnormal children, 84 of these having been recommended for day school and 4 for residential school.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

	Stammer	Defective Articulation	Hard of Hearing
Total number on register 1.1.58	80	297	5
Admissions	39	73	—
	—	—	—
	119	370	5
Discharges	44	116	2
	—	—	—
	75	254	3
Admitted as defects, since			
classified as stammerers +23	+23	— 23	—
	—	—	—
Number on register 31.12.58	98	231	3
	—	—	—
% attendance during the year has been	83	84	87

* This number includes 81 children from the following schools where lessons were suspended on the resignation of the Speech Specialist.

Frederick Nattrass Infant	13
St. John's C. of E. (Controlled)	8
Ragworth Primary	8
Redbrook Primary	11
Portrack Primary	14
St. Cuthbert's R.C.	5
Bowesfield Lane	9
Roseworth Primary	13
	—
	81
	—

WAITING LIST

There are 86 children from Stockton and 63 from contiguous areas whose names are on the waiting list for investigation.

STAMMERERS

An analysis of the number of children in attendance shows that of the 98 stammerers 80 are our own children (Stockton-on-Tees) whilst the remaining 18 are children from out of the area. Treatment is given either individually or in groups and is carried out in the Central Clinic as well as in outside clinics and schools throughout the town. During the year sessional work has been as follows:—

Group treatment for stammering 360 sessions

Individual treatment for stammering 150 sessions

The numbers in the groups vary from 5 to 18 and the children are classified according to age and general intelligence.

DEFECTS OF ARTICULATION

Of the 231 children in attendance, 216 are Stockton children, and 15 are from out of the area; an analysis of the numbers shows that 5 are cleft palate cases; 6 are spastics; 1 paralysis of the lips and tongue; 3 delayed and defective speech; 10 are non-talkers; 206 dyslalics. All the more serious defects of articulation are seen individually with the mother at the Central Clinic, group work is carried on at the schools. Work has been as follows:—

Group treatment for defects of articulation 261 sessions

Individual „ „ „ „ „ 592 sessions

HARD OF HEARING

There are 3 hard of hearing children having lessons in lip reading. All belong to Stockton and all have been supplied with a hearing aid. Sessions for lip reading over the year are as follows:—

Group treatment 39 sessions

Individual treatment 41 sessions

A summary of the total number of children now on the register is as follows:—

Stammerers	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Spastic	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Paralysis of lips and tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delayed and Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-Talkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Hard of Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

INTERVIEWS

During the year there have been 116 interviews with parents, 20 of these have been out of area cases.

SCHOOL VISITS

In a general way we can keep in touch with Stockton schools through the outside clinics and school sessional work; 14 visits have been paid to schools outside the boundary.

DISCHARGES

STAMMERERS.—30 stammering children have attained normal speech; 4 have been transferred to a clinic nearer home; 1 out-of-area case has been transferred to the Child Guidance Clinic in his home town; 1 out-of-area case has been withdrawn; 3 have left the area; of the five school leavers 2 have been transferred to evening class; 2 are so nearly normal that further treatment is thought unnecessary; 1 boy of low intelligence who is still stammering quite badly shows no interest in further treatment.

When stammering children are first brought for treatment parents usually ask how long it is likely to be before a successful result is attained. This is a question to which there is no firm answer, but a tentative suggestion is made to the effect that even if the case is a good one recovery will take not less than three to four years and, what we ask for during all that time is patient co-operation in our work, no easy matter, since in actual fact treatment sometimes extends to double the suggested period of time. Nevertheless such long term treatment has its rewards, and this year it can be stated that five such cases have entered for training or gone into professions that would not have been open to them had their speech not become normal. Two of the girls are now teaching, a third has taken up secretarial work of above average standard and two boys have entered university, one with the idea of taking up teaching as his career. In one case treatment covered 7 years. All are speaking normally.

DYSLALIA.—116 children admitted for defective articulation have been discharged as follows: 93 have attained normal speech; 13 have made the maximum improvement in view of mental and physical handicaps; 4 left the area; 2 spastics went to hospital for an indefinite period; 1 proved unsuitable for treatment; 1 discharged for non-attendance; 1 cleft palate case left school, a boy of exceedingly low intelligence whose speech showed no improvement after years of treatment; 1 transferred to a clinic nearer home.

HARD OF HEARING.—1 hard of hearing child was lip reading well enough to cope in school without further lessons; 1 was transferred to the School for the Deaf.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The work of the Dental Department is still hampered by shortage of staff, there being only one Dental Officer for the whole town.

The table below gives details of dental inspection and treatment during 1958.

Number of pupils inspected—(a) At Periodic Inspections		10,450
(b) As Specials		389
Total		10,839
Number found to require treatment		5,270
Number offered treatment		5,270
Number actually treated		2,636
Attendances made by pupils for treatment		2,957
Half days devoted to Periodic School Inspection		61
Treatment		331
Total		392
Fillings: Permanent Teeth		1,587
Temporary Teeth		12
Total		1,599
Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth		1,557
Temporary Teeth		11
Total		1,568
Extractions: Permanent Teeth		1,061
Temporary Teeth		3,039
Total		4,100

Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	898
Orthodontics : Cases commenced during the year	16
Cases carried forward from previous year	10
Cases completed during the year	12
Cases discontinued during the year	3
Pupils treated with appliances	17
Removable appliances fitted	19
Fixed appliances fitted	—
Total attendances	141
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	13
Other Operations : Permanent Teeth	434
Temporary Teeth	30
	<hr/>
Total	464
	<hr/>

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The number of head inspections carried out during the year totalled 48,351, an increase of 289. Unfortunately the increase in the number of examinations was accompanied by a greater proportional increase in the number of individual children found unclean, the number of these being 1,548, an increase of 237, 431 being considered serious enough to be asked to report at the clinic.

In cases where there is illness at home, or the mother appears unable to manage, the School Nurses help by allowing the children to attend at one of the School Clinics for periodic inspection and advice, and for treatment when required.

DAY OPEN AIR SCHOOL FOR DELICATE CHILDREN

The school has accommodation for 140 children.

One of the School Medical Officers visits the school each week and examines every child periodically. Those discharged from the school are kept under observation for some time after leaving, and if necessary are re-admitted. Three children were re-admitted during the year.

Most of those admitted to the school are of delicate physique or suffering from such diseases as anaemia, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, heart disease or non-infective tuberculosis, or are convalescent after illness or operation.

During 1958, 42 children were admitted to the school, the various ailments for which they were admitted being as set out below:—

Delicate physique	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	10
Nervousness	...	...	...	...	...	6
Convalescence	...	...	...	...	...	4
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-infective tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	...	1

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The immunisation of, and giving of re-inforcing doses to school children continued in 1958.

214 children attending Infant Departments and 83 children attending Junior Departments, who had not previously been immunised, were immunised.

Booster doses were given to 378 children attending Infant Departments and to 558 children attending Junior Departments.

All these figures show an increase compared with 1957.

HENRY J. PETERS,

Borough School Medical Officer.

